Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not, as hereto fore, be required to perform circuit duty, but they shall continue to have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers now vested in them by law, within any of the circuits in which they may respectively reside, in allow ing writs of habeas corpus and writs of error, granting injunctions, and doing all other acts which may be done at chambers and out of

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That here after there shall be two terms of the Supreme Court held annually at the seat of government, the one commencing on the first Monday in November, and the other on the first Monday

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district courts of the United States, and the judicial districts thereof, shall be and remain as now by law established, and the said districts in the several States shall be divided and arranged into circuits, as follows:

The first circuit shall comprise the several udicial districts within the States of Maine New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Taland:

The second circuit shall comprise the se eral judicial districts within the States of New York, Connecticut, and Vermont;

The third circuit shall comprise the severa indicial districts within the States of Pennsyl vania and New Jersey;
The fourth circuit shall comprise the severa

udicial districts within the States of Delaware Maryland, and Virginia;
The fifth circuit shall comprise the several adicial districts within the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Flo

The sixth circuit shall comprise the several judicial districts within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana;

The seventh circuit shall comprise the sev eral judicial districts within the States of Ark ansas and Texas ; The eighth circuit shall comprise the several judicial districts within the States of Tennes

e, Kentucky, and Missouri : The ninth circuit shall comprise the severa

udicial districts within the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan;
The tenth circuit shall comprise the several indical districts within the States of Illinois

Visconsin, and Iowa: The eleventh circuit shall comprise the seve ral judicial districts within the State of Cali-

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. Tha there shall be appointed immediately ten cir-cuit judges of the United States, one to be appointed for and to reside in each of the ten cir cuits herein first enumerated and defined, and an eleventh circuit judge shall be appointed so soon as any other State on the Pacific coast

shall have been admitted into the Union, and a judicial district or districts organized therein to be comprised in the same circuit with the State of California, and the said circuit judge shall have the powers and perform the duties hereinafter set forth. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said circuit courts shall have, and hereby are invested with, all the jurisdiction and powers now exercised by the present circuit courts of the United States, and the said circuit courts

shall be held at the same times and places as

now by law established, except in the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and tenth circuits. SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That the Supreme Court is hereby authorized and required to fix and establish the times and places sixth, seventh, ninth, and tenth circuits: Procourts in said circuits, who shall forthwith

the newspapers of the United States in which the laws are published.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States shall consist of the district judge of the respective district, and of a circuit judge under the following conditions and limitations, namely: It shall be the duty of the circuit judge of the respective cir-cuit regularly to attend and hold the circuit courts in each district within his circuit, in conjunction with the district judge of said district, whose duty it shall be, in like manner, regu-larly to attend the same; and in case the district judge, by reason of physical disability, in-terest, or any other lawful impediment, or by reason of his being otherwise occupied in the performance of his proper duties as district judge, shall be unable to attend such circuit court, or sit on the trial of any particular cause therein, then the circuit judge of the circuit court shall sit alone to hold said court or try said cause during any such lawful absence of the district judge. And provided further, That whenever any circuit judge, by reason of physical disability, interest, or having been o counsel in a cause, be unable to sit as judge at the term or in the particular cause, then, on reasonable notice of such inability to sit being given by such circuit judge, or by the district judge to the circuit judge of an adjoining cir-

cuit, it shall be the duty of the judge thus no-

tified, and he is hereby authorized, to hold the

term of the court, or to try the particular

cause, as the exigency may require.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process pleadings, and other pro-ceedings, of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in the present circuit courts of the United States, shall be, and hereby are, transferred and continued over to the respec tive circuit courts established by this act, in which such actions, suits, process, or other proceedings ought, by law, to have been originally ted, had this act been in force at the time of the inception of any such action, suits, or other proceedings; and no process issued, dings pending in any or either of the said courts, shall be avoided or impaired by any change of organization made by this act, but all process, bail bonds, or recognizances, returnable at the next term of any or either of the said courts as now by law established, shall be returnable and returned to the terms of the said circuit courts respectively, next held according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly, and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the present circuit courts of the Uni-jed States shall continue to be the clerks of the circuit courts, established by this act, until others may be appointed as is now provided for by law; and that the said clerks, and the marhals, and attorneys of the United States, for the courts hereby appointed to be holden with-in their present districts respectively, shall have, exercise, and perform, within the jurisdiction of those courts, respectively, all the powers and duties, and receive all the fees and moluments established by law.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall be appointed a judge of any circuit court hereby established, shall, before he shall begin to exercise the duties of his said office, take the following oath or affirma-

tion; that is to say: I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and will do equal right to all persons, and

discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as a circuit judge of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That each of the judges, to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be allowed as compensation for his services an annual salary of four thousand.

sand dollars, to be paid quarterly. Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all

FROM THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH

Battles, Bloodshed, and Revolutions

The papers from the west coast of South America received by the Star of the Weşt, at New York, are filled with accounts of revolu-tions, battles, and bloodshed—the usual feature of the news from these petty States.

THE DEFEAT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN NEW

The Panama Star has the following details of the battle in which General Herrera was

The final engagement between the two armies, which ended the revolution, took place in the Plaza of San Francisco, where the Dictator Melo was captured. The constitutional party consisted of 10,000 men, and their loss is calculated at 300, besides General Herrera and Camilo Mendoza, Commanders D. C. Caro and Fr. Olarte, and Ensigns Urocharto and Navaes. The revolutionary party lost 400 men, and among those who were taken prisoners are Melo, Consuegra, Berinas, Acevedo, Jimines, Congera, Ordaues, and Gacharna. The supreme court has ordered President Obando to be placed under arrest; he was im-

From a letter published in the Panemeno, we learn that the final engagement between the Constitutionalists and the Revolutionists lasted two days, in which the former were successful. More than two thousand of Melo's party have

been taken prisoners. The late lamented General Herrera was sho in the groin on the morning of the 4th instant, at 6½ o clock, and expired at 2 o clock on the morning of the following day. His remains were accompanied to the grave by upwards of

thirteen thousand people. The same paper gives the following brief sketch of the history of General Herrera:

General Thomas Herrera was, while quite young man, an officer in the Columbian army, and took part in the famous battle of Ayacucho, in Peru, in 1824. When Boliver wished to establish a dictatorship, General Herrera was one of those who opposed the measure, and, in consequence, was obliged to leave the country. In 1831, he was one of the leaders in re-establishing the constitutional order. In 1840, he saved the province of the Isthmus from joining in the revolutionary movement then agitating the rest of the republic; and, in 1851, he commanded the constitutional forces that put down the revolution in the provinces of Oauca and Antioquia. He also filled the post of governor of this province, and for many years represented the provinces of the Isthmus in Congress. In politics, he was a Liberal. His age was about fifty. General Herrera leaves many relations and a large circle of friends to lament his loss in this city, where he was very generally beloved and respected.

GREAT BATTLE IN PERU.

In Peru the government forces had been completely defeated by Don Domingo Elias in a battle which lasted fourteen hours, on the 1st of December, at Arequipa. The Panama Star furnishes the following particulars, compiled from the published accounts and private let

After the engagement between the forces of Don Domingo Elias and General Moran, on the heights of Conde, the former retired with the remnants of his army to the city of Arequipa, when General Moran determined to follow him; for this purpose he intended uniting of holding the said circuit courts in the fifth, his forces with those of General Vivanco, but owing to not being able to bring up his vanvided, That not more than two regular terms shall be so established in any one district, and the said Supreme Court shall certify to the Arequipa, in which he lost three hundred and and established for holding the said circuit tion belonging to them. Notwithstanding this cause the said certificate to be published in all | ing an attack on Arequipa, which was accordingly done, but the forces in the city made a | ing the balance of last year. determined resistance, and committed great havoc among the government troops by firing on them from the houses. The battle lasted all the night of the 30th of November, but about eight in the morning the government soldiers began to give way, owing to their am-munition falling short, whereupon the cavalry and the citizens pursued them. In the mean time General Moran had taken up a position at the country house of Landazuri, where he held out against his attackers for some time. but being outnumbered and assailed on all sides, he was at length forced to surrender.

The retreating government forces were then pursued on all sides, and the greater number taken prisoners; and, it is said, that only three officers and fifteen men escaped, the rest, consisting of 1,500 men, having been killed, wounded or missing. General Vivanco was seriously wounded, and by last accounts had returned to Lima.

Gen Moran having been subsequently shot by order of a military court-martial, the news created the greatest consternation among the government party at Lima, whilst the public secretly rejoiced at the success of Elias, though they dare not manifest it openly. Echinique now remains president only of Lima, Callao, and the Chinchas, all the rest of Peru is in the hands of his enemies. Generals San Ramon and Castilla have united their forces, and are within a short distance of Lima.

CIVIL WAR IN BOLIVIA.

The Lima journals state that in Potosi, on the 13th of November, General Acha, at the head of the 2d regiment of cuirassiers, declared against the President-Belzu. The latter received news of this event in Acacato, and was in the act of setting out to put it down when he heard that the 1st regiment had also de-clared against him in Paria. Under these circumstances he determined to consummate his march to Oruro with the two battalions and the 60 men composing his escort.

On the approach of Belzu the forces at Paria retired, by way of Cochbamba, to join those under General Gonzala Lanza, who, to the number of 200-infantry-had also pronounced against the President. The battalion of Cho olque, who were on the march from Lapaz to Oruru, attempted to make a similar demonstra tion when they heard of the action of the cuirassiers, but General Gordova, their commander, (a son-in-law of Belzu's) immediately checked the design, and shot two officers and a number of sergeants. Belzu remained at Orpro to await the issue of events.

General Acha had seized all the money in the mint at Potosi and of the bank, which, at least, amounts to \$400,000. He likewise obtained possession of a large and valuable supply of munitions of war that was on its way from Cobiia to Oruro.

The revolutionary party proclaims the au-

thority of Sr. Linares.

The Panameno publishes a letter from Lima, in which the writer stated that he has positive information that Colonel Ibanaz is going to the Province of Pasto to oppose by arms the illiberal party, and to proclaim the Constitution of 1853, and the political doctrines of the

conservative faction. General Ibanez, he says, speaks of nothing but hanging and shooting, and has destined Generals Lopez and Herrera, with Obaldia, Marrillo, Camocho Roldan, Arosemena, and others to that end.

CHILI ALONE QUIET. The death of General Prieto, ex-President of these men.

will, in all things, faithfully and impartially of the republic, is announced in the Valparaiso papers. Hon. David Starkweather had an audience

with the President at Santiago, and presented his credentials as minister from the United States. In the Spanish papers he is an-nounced as "Minister David Starkweather." The Correo del Sur announces that rich gold Sec. 12. And be if further enacted, The laws or parts of laws, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the large quantity, and others who followed after washings have been discovered by a party of were also very successful. A party of twenty-five Americans, well armed, and provided, was organizing for an exploration of these

> Some alarm had been caused by a reporfrom the South that the Araucan Indians had revolted and attacked the fort of Negrata near Los Angelos, putting the garrison to death. This intelligence was not confirmed, but owing to certain information received, the Intendentes of Arauco and Conception had deemed it necessary to strengthen the frontier garrisons.

FROM ECUADOR From Ecuador, we learn that the Govern-ment had recognised the British debt. A letter from Guayaquil, dated Dec. 9, published in

the Panama Star says:

"A seaman applied to M. P. Game, esq., United States Consul—some years since—for relief, stating that he deserted a whale ship; and on his passage to this port landed on the Island of La Plata. During his search for birds' eggs, he found what he supposed to be guano. Mr. Game chartered a vessel and proceeded to the island, where he found the guano to exist, according to his estimate, to the amount of five hundred thousand tons. I understand the anchorage is good, the water smooth, and that vessels may lay in ten fathoms, within forty yards of the base of the cliff. He has also discovered a large quantity to exist on another island. In fact, the discovery appears of such importance that it causes great excitement.'

Lord Cardigan and the Duke of Cambridge. A correspondent of the Boston Post says that Lord Cardigan, one of the British officers in the Crimea, is called "black bottle Cardigan." not because he is addicted to intemperance, but from a circumstance connected with a quarrel he had some years ago with Harvey Tuckett. The writer adds:

"Cardigan is the best horseman, the best swordsman, the best cavalry tactician, the handsomest-or, at least one of the handsomestmen in the service of Great Britain. He has been a scamp in his time, and been in some bad rows with some ladies of uneasy virtue. Nevertheless, he is not a drunkard-he has not fallen to that lowest depth of infamy."

The correspondent also says of the Duke of Cambridge, another of the officers in the Crimea:

"The Duke of Cambridge, while yet but
Prince George, married the beautiful and accomplished Miss Fairbrother, an actress of the ondon theatres, and a lady of irreproachable character. But according to the rogative of England-as illustrated in the case of the Duke of Sussex, who married Lady Augusta Murry-no marriage contracted by a near member of the royal family shall be valid, unless contracted with the special sanction of the reigning monarch—therefore, Miss Fair-brother, though made one flesh with Prince George, according to God's ordinance and the ritual of the established church, is 'put asunder' from him-at least in her legal rights-by the Queen, who is the recognized head of the English Episcopalian establishment. Miss Fairbrother has passed for many years under the title of 'Mrs. Cambridge.'

Message of the Governor of New Jersey. Gov. Price, of New Jersey, communicated his annual message to the Legislature of that State on Wednesday. The following is a brief

"The ordinary disbursements for the past ear were \$90,881 17; this sum, added to the extraordinary expenditure, including the an-nual appropriation for schools, and the appro-priations made for the geological survey, and an addition to the Lunatic Asylum, makes the aces so fixed hitty muskets, two cannons, and the ammuni total expenditure by the State during the past tion belonging to them. Notwithstanding this reverse, the two generals resolved upon mak-\$174,639 73; leaving the sum of \$2,991 25 in the treasury on the 31st of December, includ-

> "The fund for the support of free schools amounts to \$403,205 07, showing an increase during the last year of \$7,960 39. "The revenue derived from the public works

> has been amply sufficient to meet all the expenses of the State government, without any

> other tax upon the people.
>
> "The Governor recommends that all appropriations should be specific, deprecates the granting of special bank charters while the general banking law is in force, saving that the two systems of banking cannot equitably exist at the same time, and recommends the passage of a law prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of the denomination of five dollars and under, to take effect immediately; and after two years all bank bills of the denomination of ten and under; after five years all bank notes under the denomination of twenty dollars, with sufficient penalties to insure the enforcemen of the act. He also recommends that the independent treasury system of the national gov-ernment be intimated with regard to the State finances, by the passage of a law to separate the fisical affairs of the State from banks, and to compel the State treasury only to receive and pay specie.

"On the subject of education the Governor says that the amount expended for school purposes, during the year 1854, was \$396,571 the number of children attending the schools being 105,040, out of a total of 168,031 children in the State, between the ages of 5 and 18 years. He recommends the establishment of a State

## The Affray between Tom Hyer and the Californian.

Since our issue, says the New York Times of resterday, further particulars of the difficulty between Tom Hyer and Turner have transpired: It appears a gang of Eight Ward rowdies

have long held a grudge against the pugilist, Thomas Hyer; and on the night in question, Hyer and a friend were conversing in Lafay ette Hall, when the Californian, Turner, ac companied by Louis Baker, a detailed police man, and others, came into the house. first salute given, was by Turner, who invited Hyer to drink, at the same time using bullying language to him. The request was refus ed by Hyer, on the ground that Turner was in the company of thieves. This remark of Hyer's excited the crowd, and just as Hyer had pointed out the man whom he alluded to, they were left in total darkness, by the proprietor of the Hall shutting off the gas. The parties imme-mediately left, and Hyer walked down to Mr. Platt's. Shortly after, Turner, Baker and Harvey Young, came into Mr. Platt's. At this time there were some ten or twelve per-sons in the saloon, most of whom declare that the returned Californian and his friends were the aggressors. During the struggle which followed, Hyer received a blow on the back of his head with a heavy revolver, which rendered him nearly senseless. He, however, speedily revived, and seized Baker, the policeman, who was at his back, and accused him of the act. As before stated, Baker made a statement under oath before Justice Davison to the effect that he was assaulted and beaten by Hyer. Yesterday morning Mr. Hyer appeared before Justice Welsh and made affidavits against Turner, Baker and Young, charging them with "assault with intent to kill." The magistrate issued warrants for the arrest

A few days since my attention was called to speech of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, delivered in the Presbyterian church, Galesburg, Illinois, on the 26th of October, 1854, and published in the "Galesburg Free Democrat," from which I extract the following paragraph "And now I must say a word about the min-

istry. I thank them for the devotion they have shown to the cause of the slave. Their words and prayers have cheered me in the discharge of my duties. For seventeen years I have not heard a prayer for the slave from a chaplain in Congress. Anti-slavery members of Congress have had to do all the praying for the slave which has been done there. When Dr. Wylie, of the Scottish church, visited the churches of this country, he entered the hall of the House one day while I was speaking on a bill affecting the right of the slave; and as Brother Tustin, chaplain of the Senate, afterwards intro-duced us, Dr. Wylie was pleased to compli-ment me on my efforts. I felt like taking a little revenge on Brother Tustin, and told the Doctor that when ministers in Washington dared not pray for the slave, laymen were compelled to use their poor abilities in his defense. In astonishment, the Doctor turned to Brother Tustin, and asked him if it was so. Brother Tustin hung his head, and replied, 'We do not think it prudent."

Courtesy and propriety forbid me to impeach the veracity of Mr. Giddings, for he is a vene-rable and distinguished citizen; yet justice to myself requires me to say that, after taxing my recollection to the utmost, I cannot recall the most remote shadow of any one circumstance specified in the above statement. It is cheer fully confessed (without, however, any reference to the prudential considerations alluded to by Mr. Giddings, and so discreditable to my Christian and ministerial integrity) that in the discharge of my official duty as chaplain of the Senate, I may not have considered it necessary to utter abolition speeches to the Deity in order to make my supplications acceptable to Him. In the model prayer taught by our Blessed Redeemer to his disciples, the spirit, if not the language of which, was intended to be imitated by all succeeding generations, we find no specific reference to that class of persons as such, albeit slavery existed in its har-dest form at that very time, and of necessity under the immediate inspection of the Om niscient Saviour. In the omission, therefore, of which Mr. Giddings complains, I am willing to stand in the shadow of Him whose heart was a perennial fountain of all that was good and just, and whose heavenly lessons. when strictly obeyed, will lead us to the faithful discharge of all our relative duties whether we be in authority or subjection. My venerable friend (for I am still inclined so to regard him, aside from these unnecessary assaults upon my Christian and ministerial character) will excuse me for intimating to him that there are other methods of exhibiting our sympathy for the slave beside political speeches and official prayers. The position in which I am involun-tarily placed will justify me in making public a little incident in my own history, which, until now, has been scarcely known beyond the limits of my own fireside. Some years ago, without any agency of mine in the way of purchase, I became, like Philemon of the New Testament, the owner of a man slave, (the only one I ever possessed,) whose services would have contributed largely to the comfort and convenience of my family. Instead of preaching and praying to secure his emancipation, I went to the proper authority and directed his free papers to be prepared in due form and presente him, by the execution of which act my exchequer, never suffering from plethora, was reduced to the extent of eight hundred dollars, or, perhaps, one thousand dollars. Whilst far removed from Mr. Giddings's peculiar views on this interesting and exciting subject, I nev-ertheless was impelled by motives which I need not disclose to make this voluntary offering on the altar of freedom, and thus evince, much, (a small amount, to be sure, in the estimation of some,) that true and substantial sympathy for the slave does not belong exclu-

sively to the north side of the line. The mellow prefix which Mr. Giddings has attached to my name does not diminish the severity of the assault. The honey which he has placed at the end of the spoon does not make the dose at all less nauseating. He is too well acquainted with the Scriptures not to know that there is one case, at least, recorded upon inspired authority, in which that gentle appellation is connected with an action not entirely fraternal in its character or result. I may be permitted to add, that if I did not, in my public prayers as chaplain to Congress, specify particularly the class of persons which seems to monopolize so largely the sympathy of Mr. Giddings, there is one petition which, in sentiment, if not in words, he and others will recognise as holding a prominent place in my daily orisons; it was, as it is now, and ever shall be, "that our precious and priceless Union may be preserved against the machinations of its foes, whether foreign or domestic, and b transmitted unimpaired to our children's chil-dren throughout all generations; and that the North and the South may never forget, even in

hours of wildest excitement, that " Whilst distinct as the billows,

I am grieved to be thus brought into public collision with Mr. Giddings; for spart from the obliquity of feeling engendered by his mistaken views of slavery and the best means of improving the condition of the slave, I believe he would recoil from inflicting an injury upon the character of a Christian minister, who, by his principles and office, in the opinion of many, is deprived alike of the right or privi-lege of self-defense. My reputation, however, secured by thirty years of hard and exhausting service in the cause of humanity and religion, is too precious to myself and family to allow me to stand by and witness with uncomplaining acquiescence its mutilation and dismember-ment, for the useless purpose of rounding off an apocryphal period or furnishing material for a Buncombe paragraph.

In conclusion, I beg leave to add, that I would not, for various reasons, have felt myself at liberty to obtrude this " card" upon the public eye if the case referred to in the above ex tract were the only one in which Mr. Giddings has used my name disparagingly; but I am credibly informed that he has done the same thing elsewhere, and especially in Philadelphia, the city of my nativity, where, among the friends of my boyhood, I wish to be fairly understood. I trust that those gentlemen of the press who have at any time published Mr. Gidding's injurious remarks respecting me will do me the favor and the justice, as I am sure they will, to publish this "card." SEPTIMUS TUSTIN

Washington city, D. D., Jan. 8, 1855.

The Czar and the Actor. An action brought by the Emperor of Russia and General de Guedeoff, manager of the St. Petersburg theatre, against M. Berton, the actor of the Gymnase, for breach of an engage ment, was tried on Tuesday in the Imperia Court, Paris. M. Berton, after having passe eleven years in Russia, and being ur engagement for a further period at the Imperial theatre there, obtained last year a month's leave from the Emperor Nicholas to come to Paris to see his mother, who was seriously ill. His leave expired on July 11, 1853, and at the end of that time he refused to return to St. Petersburg, and wrote to the Czar personally, beg-ging to be released from his engagement. The answer to this letter was an action claiming one hundred thousand francs damages. Th Tribunal of Commerce, in February last, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, in default of appearance on the part of M. Berton, and fixed the damages at fifty thousand francs. The pres-

ment. M. Pailet, for the defendant, took the technical objection that the action had been wrongly brought before the Tribunal of Com-merce, the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg not being a commercial enterprise, but a school of polite manners, patronized by the Czar. The court overruled this line of argument, and confirmed the judgment, reducing the damages, however, to five thousand francs.

We won't say where the following took place, but that it did occur there is little reason to doubt, if we may believe the "Concord (N. H.)

Daily Patriot," from which paper we quote: A gentleman invited a city friend, whose gunning had been unhappily confined to the frightening of "peeps," sparrows and such small fry, to his place in the country, where, he said, some fine duck shooting was to be had. On the morning after his arrival in the rural dis-trict, the cit proceeded before his host was out of bed, to the lake in the vicinity of his friend's of bed, to the lake in the vicinity of his friend's domicil, where seeing half a dozen ducks taking their morning dip in the cool element—for there was no ice at the time—he levelled and let fly at the lot when four of them gave up the ghost by the impulsion of the first shot. The other two ducks flew towards the land, and both were winged by the second discharge. The host came to the spot by that time, and saw his old drake and his harem entirely used up; and turning to his friend, he coolly said: "If you have any taste for wild boar hunting I have a splendid litter of pigs in the stre behind have a splendid litter of pigs in the stye behind the barn." The sportsman's eyes were then opened; but it is dangerous to talk to him about ducks since.

M. H. FAULKNER, the only practical and strangers, that by leaving their measures at his Shirt Manufactory they can have shirts made of the best material and warranted to fit in all casesthe reputation which these shirts have acquired in this city, induces the advertiser to invite those gentlemen who have been troubled with bad fitting shirts to give him a call feeling assured that they

will, on trial, admit their superiority.

Sign of the Shirt, Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets, south side. P. S.—A good assortment of Furnishing Goods on hand, which will be sold cheap. Nov. 30—eod1m [Union and Star.]

THE NATIONAL HOTEL THE NATIONAL HOTEL,

In this city, will be re-opened for the reception of guests on the 27th of this month. The removal of the Kitchen from the basement to the rear of the building, and the alterations in and about the Dining Rooms, will add greatly to the convenience and comfort of its guests. The table will be furnished with the best the markets can afford, and served in the best style, and no expense or labor will be spared to render the house, in every respect, equal to any in the country. The subscriber, therefore, trusts that a generous public subscriber, therefore, trusts that a generous public will continue the liberal patronage which has always been extended to the house. Persons desiring to procure rooms for the winter, can do so at any time after the 20th, by calling at the Hotel.

E. D. WILLARD.

Washington city, November 14, 1854. Nov 16—tf

MODERN LANGUAGES.—D. E. Groux, a native of France, teacaer of Modern Lan guages, especially French, Spanish, and German Translations made with correctness and puncture ality. Professor of Numesmatics, for the classification and explanation of medals and coins. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Furnished Rooms to rent at that place.

HARD TIMES, a New Novel, by Chas.
Dickens.
The Metallic Wealth of the United States, deribed and compared with that of oth

y J. D. Whitney. Memcirs of Joseph John Gurney, with selecions from his Journal and Correspondence. Ed-ted by Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, in 2 vols. Memories over the Water, or Stray Thoughts fa Long Stroll, by Henry Manly.
On sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Aug 18 Bookstore, near 9th st.

GENTLEMEN in want of good fitting
Dress Shirts of superior pattern and style
can be accommodated. Sure fit or no sale.

BUTT & HOPKINS, Temple of Fashion, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenu

U NDER GARMENTS FOR THE SEAson.—The largest and best assortment of all qualities, will be found at WALL & STEVENS,

322, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall. READY MADE CLOTHING.—Members of Congress wishing to provide themselves with Superior Garments for the Winter, will find

an elegant assortment at
WALL & STEPHENS,

FOR RENT, OR SALE—The Modern Four-story BRICK HOUSE on Thirteenth street, near E, east side. The house is in good repair—dry cellars; and to a good tenant the rent vill be low. Possession given November 1st Apply to JAS. C. McGUIRE,

Oct 29-tf Auctioneer

DRESENTS .- M. W. GALT& BROTHER will open daily, until after the holydays, the ichest styles of new Jewelry, Fancy Silverware, ad bijouterie of every description suitable for

Their assortment is larger and more varied than ever before offered, and at prices unusually Purchasers would do well to make their selec ons early, and avoid the bustle of the holydays.

M. W. GALT & BROTHER,

Penn. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts

THIS is to give notice that the following original Virginia Military Revolutionary Land arrants, viz: No. 662 for 100 acres, issued in the name of Daniel

Thomas; No. 533 for 100 acres, issued in the name of Thos. Cole; No. 2,779 for 100 acres, issued in the name of Duncan Brown; No. 648 for 100 acres, issued in the name of Thos.

Edwards, have been accidentally lost or destroyed, and I hereby notify all parties that I shall make applica-tion to the Land Office for the issue of scrip on duplicates of said warrants, under the provisions of the act of the 31st August, 1852.

A. NICOL, Attorney for the Claiman Jan 10-3mlaw

OR SALE, a large and well-selected It stock of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries, to-gether with Store Fixtures, almost entirely new. The owner, being desirous of changing his present business, offers his entire Stock and Fixtures for sale. To any one wishing to embark in the Grocery Business a rare opportunity is now offered. The position and size of the store, as well as the family trade of the same, are unexceptionable. For further particulars address I. E. D., with real name, through the post office.

Jan. 11—3tif

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—Fifty
Dozen Bujou's and Alexander's Fine Kid
Gloves, all sizes and colors. Ribbons and Flowers.

An assortment of fine French Flowers, Feathers Fans for the Evening. 5 Pearl Stick Fans, elegantly carved. 12 Fine Ivory " " "
24 Sandal Wood " finely perforated.
100 In Bone, Satin Wood, and Papier Mache, &c

Combs, Perfumery, &c., &c. Another fresh supply of Lubin's Extracts.
Twelve Shell Tuck Combs, latest Paris style.
Just opened at PARKER'S Just opened at PARKER'S
Fancy and Perfumery Store, under National
Jan 11—3t Hotel, Penn. avenue MORNING GOWNS.—A large and fine

WALL & STEPHENS, Pa. av., next door to Iron Hall. THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC for 1885.

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTI-TUTE, For the Promotion and Encouragement of

Manufactures, Commerce; and the Mechanic and Useful Arts, W ILL be opened at the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 5th day of February, 1854 in the new and splendid Hall of the Smithsonian Institution, which is one of the most magnificent

ooms in the United States.
To this Exhibition the Manufactures, Mecha ics. Artists, Inventors and all others desiring to display the results of their labor, skill, ingenuity, and taste, from all portions of the Union, are cordially invited to contribute.

The Machinery Department will be under the charge of a special Superintendent. Steam power, fixtures, labor, &c., will be given free of expense.

All intending to exhibit are requested to give

fixtures, labor, &c., will be given free of expense.

All intending to exhibit are requested to givenotice at as early a day as possible. Goods should be accompanied with a proper invoice.

The committee, therefore, feel that, in inviting contributions from all portions of the Union to the Second Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, they are offering to the producer of excellent articles a valuable opportunity of making known to the whole country their novelty and utility, the superior style of their workmanship, and their adaptation to the purposes for which they may be intended.

They would respectfully solicit from the Ladies those specimens of elegant handiwork, which heretofore have formed so attractive and important a feature of these displays. It is proposed to submit all such contributions to a Committee of Ladies, and to award to articles of merit, premiums of jewelry, &c., suited to the tastes of the fair exhibitors.

The Hall will be opened for the reception of Goods, on Monday, the 29th day of January, and on the evening of Thursday, the 8th of February, at 7 o'clock, the Exhibition will be formally opened to the reception of visiters, and continue open about four weeks.

No article deposited after Saturday night, 3d of February, can be entered upon the Judges' Lists

for competition or premium, except such as the Committee shall be satisfied were dispatched from a distance in time to have reached the Hall by that day, but failed to arrive from unavoidable tention.

Articles designed for exhibition only, will be re-

Articles designed for exhibition only, will be received free of charge, until Tuesday night, 6th of
February, at 10 o'clock; after which time, depositors will be subject to a charge of from 50 cents
to \$1 for each article deposited.

Aprentices and minors, who contribute articles
of their own make or invention, shall specify their

age, and the time they may have served at their All articles deposited for competition and pre-

mium must be of American manufacture, con-spicuously labelled with appropriate names; the name of the maker and inventor, (if known,) and the name of the depositor; a copy of which label must be furnished the clerk at the time of bringing the goods for entry on the record. Prices may be

the goods for entry on the record. Prices may be affixed, or not, at the option of the exhibitor.

Depositors, at the time of entry, will receive a ticket of title to their goods, which ticket will also admit them to the Exhibition at all times when open to the public.

N. B.—Goods should be addressed as follows. N. B.—Goods should be addressed as follows. "Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Insti-tute, Washington, D. C.," and should have the na-ture of the articles, and the name of the party sending them, distinctly marked on the packages. They should also be accompanied by a detailed

Circulars, containing detailed instructions, will be forwarded, and any information given, on application to the Corresponding Secretary, to whom all communications on the business of the Insti-tute should be addressed.

HAMPAGNE Wines, Brandles, Ales, &c. Just received, direct from the importers— 50 baskets Pipers & Hiedsick & Co.'s Cham-

pagne 4 qr. casks Chateau Bernard Brandy 2 do Maret & Co.'s dark do
1 do London Dock do
10 casks Scotch Ale and London Portet 4 dozen Maraschino Cordial 4 do Curacoa

5 kegs Dutch Herring 2 kegs extra fine Chewing Tobacco 20 half chests of very superior quality Gun-powder, Imperial, and Young Hyson Teas For sale by WM. LINTON, Corner 7th and D streets

PURE SILVERWARE.--A Magnificent assortment.--M. W. GALT & BRO. call at ention to their unusually large assortment of Si

verware, consisting of— Solid silver Tea Sets, complete. Silver Pitchers, solid silver Castors Silver Cups and Saucers, Goblets. Silver Fish Carvers and Forks, Crumb Scrapers.

Cake Knives, Fruit Shovels, Sugar Sifters Jelly Spoons, Cheese Scoups, Pickle Knives Olive Spoons, Salad Tongs, Vegetable Forks.
Fruit Knives, Ice Tongs, Desert Knives.
Soup, cream, and gravy Ladles.
Ice Cream Knives, Salt Cellars.
Napkin Rings, Butter Knives, Tea Strainers.
Tea, Table, and Desert Spoons, and Forks of spery variety.

every variety.

Breakfast and dinner Coffee Spoons, &c.
Also, a very large assortment of Fancy Silver-ware, suitable for wedding, birth-day, and other

The above is by far the largest and most varied assortment ever offered to our customers. Being of our own manufacture, it is warranted pure sil-ver, and offered at as low rates as similar goods oan be purchased for in any city in this country.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

Sign of the Golden Eagle,

Penn. av., between 9th and 10th streets

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD Co., GEORGETOWN, DIST. OF COL., Dec. 26, 1854. CEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE Grading, Masonry, and Bridging of forty three ad a half (43½) miles of this road, will be received at the Office of the Company until three o'clock, p. m. on the 15th day of February next.

The maps, profiles, plans, and specifications, will be ready for inspection on and after the 5th

day of February.
THE METROPOLITAN RAILEOAD is designed extend from the cities of Washington and George-town to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by an easy and direct route, connecting with the latter road east of the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac river, and making a saving of distance on the first ninety miles of the present traveled route from the Capitol to the Western and Northwestern

the Capitol to the Western and Northwestern States of forty-five miles.

Progeeding from the point of intersection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the route extends to the City of Frederick, and, passing through the richest agricultural districts of Maryland, terminates in the City of Hagerstown, where it connects with lines of railroads, now in operation, extending to Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad sto.

The portion of the road for which proposals are now invited, extends from the westerly line of the District of Columbia (32 miles from Georgetown) to the City of Frederick. Proposals will be received for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of forty-three and a half

for this part of the country, with some heavy cut-ting (in earth and rock) and bridging; and every facility exists for prosecuting it vigorously and with economy at all seasons of the year. The country is elevated and rolling, well watered, and

remarkably healthy.

The time conditioned for the completion of the contracts will be from one to two years.

Any further information desired by persons p osing for the work, will be furnished at the offi may be had by addressing the President of the Company by letter, prior to the day of letting. By order of the Board of Directors : FRANCIS DODGE, President.

EDMUND FRENCH, Chief Enginee Dec 29-2awt5thFeb GUAVAJELLY and Southern Corn Grist 2 cases Guava Jelley, 1 lb. and 1 lb. boxes. Costa Co.'s manufactured Southern small Ho

Also, Hecker's Wheaten Grists and Farina.
For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,
No. 40, opposite Centre Market HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September is a magnificent number, filled with superior engravings, and for sale at Shillington's book

miny, in 10 lbs. sacks, and 5 lb. papers.

tore.
The great Illustrated Magazine of Art for Seg tember is one of the best that has been issued.

Leslie's Ladies' Gazette for September contain

Leslie's Ladies' Gazette for September contains all the new Fall fashions.

The Knickerbocker Magazine for September. Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and Putnam's Magazine, all for September, received

SHILLINGTON'S Bookstore,

PROSPECTUS

UNITED STATES TIMES,

Weekly Newspaper to be publi Washington City. The undersigned, expecting soon to retire from the position he has for some time held as Superin tendent of the United States Census, intends to devote himself to the control and management of the REVIEW, of which, for the last nine years, he has been the editor and proprietor, and to the publication in the City of Washington of a weekly

newspaper with the above title. The material for this paper will consist, in part of selections or extracts from articles admitted into the REVIEW, but mainly of other original lite rary, educational, industrial, and miscellaneous matters, including digests of the current events of the day, home and foreign; the proceedings of Congress and the acts of the Government; literary and scientific sketches and essays upon leading and popular topics; biographical sketches of public men; digest of official reports, State and Federal; the state of the markets in the several large cities; the progress and prospects of crops; supply, demand, prices, etc.; the increase of the country as shown by statistics, bringing down those of the National Census always to date.

The object will be, through careful editorial management and a large and well-selected correspondence, to establish at the seat of govern ment a Family Newspaper which shall be adapted to the wants of every community; imparting musement and information, and political, only to the extent of maintaining the institutions of the country and defending the rights and sovereignty of the States.

The City of Washington, from the advantages which it presents for obtaining material of every kind, through the action of the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office, and the National Agricultural Convention, etc., and the several Bureaus and Departments of Government, from its contiguity to the large commercial cities, from the extended, exciting, and all important interests that concentrate upon it, is, perhaps, the most eligible location for such a journal, and ample guarantees of its success have already been received. It will be printed in folio for the convenience of binding, and similar in style to the New York Albion.

Terms: \$2 PER ANNUM, in advance. To Clubs, of 10 subscribers, at one post office. \$15 in advance.

To Subscribers of DEBow's REVIEW, not in arrears, the Review and Times together, \$6 in Advertisements on accommodating terms

In order to increase the usefulness of the RE-

new, which has now acquired a very extensive .

circulation, it will be enlarged from 112 to 140 or

150 pages, and otherwise improved by additional editorial assistance and an able corps of contribu-A monthly historical digest of events will be

embraced in its pages, valuable for future refer-The subscription price of the Review will remain at \$5 per annum, but for the convenience of the large class of persons who may not desire the whole work, or who may only solicit information upon one or more of the subjects to which it is devoted, it is in contemplation to make a separate publication of the matter relating to Agriculture; another of that relating to Manufactures; a third to Internal Improvements; a fourth to Commerce; and a fifth to Education and Letters. These publications will be but departments of the whole work, and may be subscribed for separately at \$1 per annum each. They will appear monthly in handsome periodical style, of from twenty-five to thirty-two pages; constituting an annual octavo volume of 360 pages each, showing at a single view and in a condensed form the whole results. within the year, in the particular department, in

will show them in all of the departments of industry and enterprise.

The Office of DeBow's Review will remain as before at New Orleans, though a branch will be located at Washington, which will be also the e of the other Journals, and may be addressed at all times in regard to them. The particular address of the editor, whether Wash-

ington or New Orleans, will be furnished from time

our own country and abroad, as the Review itself

to time, in the work. J. D. B. DEROW WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1854. DeBow's Industrial Resources, three

handsomely bound volumes upon the Progress and Wealth of the United States, 1,500 pages royal octavo, double columns, clear print, library edition, may still be ordered. Price \$6 delivered FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Improved Arrangements for Travel!—Important Changes of Schedule!!

The late completion of the Central Ohio Rail-road, between. Wheeling and Columbus. uniting, as it does, by a short and direct line, the Balti-timore and Ohio Railroad with all portions of the West (and North and Southwest,) gives this route greatly increased advantages to through travellers in that direction. On and after Monday, Novem-

ber 27, 1854, the trains will be run as follows FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS. Two fast trains daily will run in each direction. First—The MAIL TRAIN, leaving Camden Station at 7 a.m., instead of at 8 o'clock as hereto-fore. (except on Sunday,) and arriving at Wheeling at 2 40 a.m..—Second—The EXPRESS TRAIN at 2 40 a. m...—Second—The EXPRESS TRAIN, leaving at 5 p. m., instead of at 7 p. m., as heretofore, and running through to Wheeling in about 17 hours, reaching there at 10 25 a. m. This train will stop at Washington Junction, Sykesville, Monocacy, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Sir John's Run, Cumberland, Piedmont, Rowlesburg, Newburg, Fetterman, Farmington, Cameron, and Moundsville only, for wood and water and meals. Both these trains make prompt and regular connection with the cars of the Central Ohie Road for Cambridge, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville. Dayton, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. Passengers leaving Baltimore by the Mail Train, will reach Cincinnati for dinner next day, while by the Express Train they arrive there at 12 the next night, being kept but one night on the route by either train.

either train.

Passengers for the Northwest via Cleveland and all intermediate points can make a direct con nection with the trains upon the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad at all times when the Ohio is navigable for steamers between Wheeling and Wellsville, by leaving Baltimore in the Mail Train either train.

Returning, the Trains leave Wheeling as fol-lows: The EXPRESS TRAIN at 4 30 p. m., reaching Baltimore at 9.50 a. m. The MAIL TRAIN at 11.45 p. m. reaching Baltimore at 7

p. m.

Through tickets by boat from Wheeling for Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, St. Louis, and other River Cities, will be sold at all times when the stage of water will admit.

Through tickets between Baltimore and Washington, and all the important cites and towns in the West, are sold at the Ticket Offices.

towns in the West, are sold at the Ticket Offices of the Company.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

THE MAIL TRAIN, leaving Camden Station will take passengers for all the usual stopping places on the Road. Returning, this train leaves Wheeling at 11.45 midnight, Cumberland at 19.15 a. m., and arrives at Baltimore at 7 p. m.

THE FREDERICK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, for Frederick and intervalent. THE FREDERICK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, for Frederick and intermediate places, will start at 4 p. m., daily, (except Sunday,) ar-riving in Frederick at 7.40. Returning will leave Frederick at 9 a. m., arriving at Baltimore at 12 30,

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS ACCOMMODA-TION will be run daily, (except Sundays,) as folows:

Leave Camden Station at 6 a. m. and 3 p. p. Leave Ellicott's Mills at 7.30 a. m. and 6.56 p. m. Dec 14. CUPERIOR WATCHES- 1 have on hand a good assortment of perfect Time-keeping Watches, from the best makers in Europe and America, that I will sell at greatly reduced prices, at 418, Pennsylvania avenue.